

NEW YORK G.O.P. TO RECOVER TEN CONGRESS SEATS

Twelve Districts Doubtful,
and They Now Are All
Democratic.

DISTRUST OF WILSON POLICY WIDESPREAD

Tariff and Withholding of
Patronage Given as
Causes.

BIG FALLING OFF IN PROGRESSIVE VOTE

Republicans Seem to Be Recov-
ering Old Time Harmony
Up State.

How Election May Change N. Y. Delegation in Congress

Present Congress. Next Congress.
Republicans.....11 Republicans.....21
Democrats.....31 Democrats.....10
Progressive.....1 Doubtful.....12

WASHINGTON, July 25.—THE SUN'S canvass of the Congressional districts in New York State indicates clearly the chaotic conditions in the Democratic party there. It demonstrates that New York State leaders have not been far wrong when they have warned the President within the last few days that he is facing the likelihood of a sweeping turnover in the New York Congress delegation.

The President has been told that a careful study of the situation by his friends indicates that he is in danger of losing twenty-one Democratic Congressmen in New York State, and that unless heroic measures are adopted at once more or ten of the present Democratic Representatives in Congress from New York will decline to run again, knowing that defeat will be certain and their efforts will be money wasted.

The canvass indicates that only ten districts seem certain to return Democratic Representatives.

Twelve Districts Doubtful.

THE SUN'S representatives show that twelve districts, all now represented by Democrats, are doubtful and the President has been advised that unless there is a decided change in the New York State situation some of these will swing into the Republican column.

The report of THE SUN'S correspondents indicates that the Republicans seem certain of 21 New York districts, or a gain of 10 seats. The Republicans now have only 11 seats in the New York delegation. The canvass makes it appear that all of the up-State districts which flocked from the Republican to the Democratic column in 1912 will return and that others will follow suit.

New York now has 43 Representatives in Congress, 31 of whom are Democrats, 11 Republicans and 1 Progressive. Before the 1912 election there were only 11 districts in the State, and then the delegation was divided 22 Democrats to 13 Republicans. There had been Republican losses in 1910, but Democratic leadership in 1912, and a decided improvement in the Republican gains will yield a proportion equal at least to that which existed before the G. O. P. began to hit the toboggan in 1910.

Many Reasons Given.

In the reports brought to Washington many causes are given for the disaster which is threatening the Democratic Congressmen of New York. Dissatisfaction with business conditions and the high cost of living are assigned as the chief reasons for discontent. The Democratic tariff has failed to do what was promised for it, and the voters are inclined to feel that a gold brick has been handed to them.

In the second place the Democratic organization itself is shot to pieces, and the Administration has made things worse by withholding patronage. Figures published in THE SUN the other day showed that there are eighty-two post offices in New York State filled by Republicans whose terms have expired. The Democrats back home, who have been counting for years on a slice of pie, can't understand this. So they are absolutely without any ambition to turn a helping hand to an Administration that has ignored them.

These conditions have arisen chiefly because of the straddle which the President has attempted in New York thus far. He has been backward about making appointments that in any way might add to the strength of Tammany. Also he has been coming out strongly in the open in support of an actual fight on that organization.

Attack on Tammany.

At the same time some of Mr. Wilson's supporters in New York county were openly attacking the regular city organization and have been using all their influence to bring about a smashup that will undermine Murphy's hold up State.

Senator O'Brien has shown a disposition to follow an independent course in legislation and has refused to respond to the crack of the White House whip. Therefore it happens that more than

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SIX SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

Section	Pages
FIRST—General News	12
SECOND—Sporting, Automobiles, Kennels	8
THIRD—Foreign, Special Features, Drama, Fashions, Books, Queries, Art, Schools	14
FOURTH—Pictorial Magazine	16
FIFTH—Resorts	8
SIXTH—Real Estate, Financial, Gardens, Poultry, Problems	8
Total	66

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beckman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

MAD GUNMAN SHOTS THREE ABOARD TRAIN

Bullets Hit Woman and Two Men—One Believed to Be Dying.

HIS FACE HID BY MASK

Escapes, but Capture Is Brought About by Girl He Passes in Flight.

A mad gunman marched through the two rear coaches of a Boston express on the New Haven railroad as it neared New York last night, firing his revolver at every one he saw. Two men and a woman were wounded. Then the insane man escaped from the rear of the train.

The injured are: THORSEN, MRS. BESSIE, 354 Carey avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island; shot through the jaw; five teeth knocked out. Treated at Grand Central emergency hospital.

SHEA, N. R., Bagman, of New Haven; arm broken by bullet. Taken to Harlem Hospital.

DYER, AUSTIN, Sailors Home, New York; shot in abdomen and may die. Taken to Harlem Hospital.

The train left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was due in New York just before 9 last night. It was loaded with passengers returning from their vacation. Two of those shot were among those who were on their way home from holidays.

The appearance of the gunman indicated that he was crazed by drugs. Though it is thought that he got aboard the train at Bridgeport, he was not noticed until the train passed through Woodlawn.

Then P. T. Shanley, a brakeman, who was one of the crew in the Bar Harbor express wreck, saw the man in the vestibule as he passed between the two last cars of the train.

The gunman, who was later found to be Charles S. Parnell, of 264 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, had a red handkerchief over his eyes and was waving a revolver in front of him. Shanley, the brakeman, laughed at him, but hurried to the last car, which was a smoker, to get aid from Shea.

"Shea walked up the car," said Shanley, telling of his experience last night "and as he went I saw the madman peek around the vestibule door. Shea asked him what he was doing there with a gun. Just then I saw smoke come from the weapon. I couldn't hear the shots in the noise made by the train. Shea, wounded, ran from the madman, who, standing in the doorway of the car into which Shea fled, let go with his gun for all it was worth. He waved it back and forth as the shots ducked for cover. No more of the people ducked for cover. No more of the woodwork and struck Mrs. Thorsen in the jaw. She was with her husband and two children, 2 and 4 years old.

"All this time the rear smoker was red hot with excitement. The fellow saw me standing in the aisle and plugged at me. I followed him cap under a seat.

One Braves Gunman.
"Down he came, yelling for every one to hold up his hands. But there wasn't a man in sight. Never saw anything like it. He had pretty near his own way, firing a shot now and then when he saw a head. Until a big freightman got up and hit him. Both went down, but somehow the man with the gun was on top, and he jumped to the rear platform.

"A crowd of us were after him, for we knew he didn't have any more shots. But he backed himself against the door jamb and loaded again as calm as you please, holding us off. In the meantime he grabbed the air cord. When the train slowed up at Williamsbridge he dropped off, with me after him. I didn't see him again, but a couple of kids said they saw a wild man hiking it up the track with a gun."

Girl Catches Capture.
In his flight Parnell passed a house in 21st street where a girl was sitting on the porch.
"Keep quiet," he warned.
But the girl, seeing the glitter of the revolver, involuntarily screamed.
Detectives Fay, Burburg and Zerner chased a shot now and then when he saw a head. Until a big freightman got up and hit him. Both went down, but somehow the man with the gun was on top, and he jumped to the rear platform.

The prisoner was taken to the Bronx police station, where he described himself as Charles S. Parnell, 23 years old, of 264 Twelfth street, Brooklyn. He was identified by Sailor Dyer at the Harlem Hospital.

Most Successful Season Ever Held in New York In the Land of the Sky. Western North Carolina. See page 11.—Adv.

SERBIA SAYS "NO" TO AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM; EUROPE'S CAPITALS AFLAME WITH WAR SPIRIT

Belgrade Government's Answer Handed to Austrian Minister at 5:50, Ten Minutes Before Expiration of Time Limit—He and His Staff Leave Capital With Little Delay.

SERB ARMY BEGINS TO MOBILIZE; KING PETER AND COURT DEPART

Czar Told His Army Is Ready to Move—Five Corps Mobilized—Germany Stands Steadfastly Behind Austria.

LONDON, July 25.—The reply of the Serbian Government to the most blunt and most brutal ultimatum of the century was handed to the Baron Gieseler of Gieslingen, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, at 5:50 o'clock this afternoon, ten minutes inside the stipulated time.

It was found to be unsatisfactory and the Austro-Hungarian Minister, with the whole legation staff, left Belgrade immediately.

King Peter and the members of his court left the Serbian capital early this morning and retired to the southward. The Serbian army began to mobilize at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

For a brief moment the report that Serbia had submitted to Austria's demands eased the tension of the situation at Vienna, but this was followed by an official announcement of Serbia's contumacy. Papers containing the news of the rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria and Serbia were eagerly bought up and in a short time the streets of Vienna were filled with excited crowds singing patriotic songs and cheering the Emperor and the Kaiser. Similar scenes were enacted at Budapest.

It is not only in the dual monarchy that the war spirit is afloat. In St. Petersburg the news of the ultimatum was received with the greatest indignation. A council of Ministers was held at Krasnoe-Selo to-day, which was presided over by the Czar. The council was in session for a long time discussing the situation. The Minister of War said the army was ready, and it was decided to mobilize five army corps.

Count Berchtold, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the War Minister had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl yesterday and later left for Vienna.

Not only Vienna but Budapest is indulging in demonstrations of a warlike character.

In Berlin, where Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg returned hurriedly from his vacation at midnight to-night, demonstrations against both Serbia and Russia have taken place on a large scale. Austria's attitude is supported unflinchingly by Germany, which emphasizes the fact that interference by Russia with Austria would create a *casus federis* for her ally.

BERLIN'S FRENZIED CROWDS SHOUT "DOWN WITH RUSSIA"

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN, July 25.—This was the blackest day in the history of the Berlin Boerse.

There was more intense suppressed political suspense and popular excitement to-day than since the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. These feelings found vent in the most patriotic demonstrations to-night after the news of the break between Austria and Serbia had been received. It was spread among the people by a constant succession of war extras issued by the newspapers and distributed gratis.

"Down with Russia," resounded to-night in Unter den Linden, where vast throngs of excited thousands were moving from the Imperial palace down past the Brandenburger Gate to the famous Avenue of Victory, around the column of Victory, which is largely composed of French cannon captured in 1870. This is faced by huge statues of Prince Bismarck, Field Marshal von Moltke and Field Marshal von Roon. The immense crowds are singing the "Watch on the Rhine," "Deutschland, Ueber Alles" and the German and Austrian national hymns.

In front of the Russian Embassy on Unter den Linden there are constant shouts of "Down with Russia!" while across the street and almost opposite there are jeers at the French Embassy. The police are trying to keep the crowds constantly moving.

Shouts for the Crown Prince.
The most enthusiastic demonstrations were in front of the Austrian Embassy, near the Reichstag building. Three German General Staff officers who passed near by were nearly mobbed by the enthusiastic people, who insisted on shaking their hands. In front of the palace of the Crown Prince, who is reported to have returned to the capital at 9 o'clock to-night, a tremendous throng gathered toward midnight shouting for Crown Prince Frederick William.

The excitement was augmented by reports that the Kaiser had abruptly ended his Norwegian cruise and had started for Berlin to-night.
The popular and general impression is that hostilities between Austria and Serbia will be but the commencement of war between the former and Russia, which will inevitably involve Germany. This feeling found expression in to-night's demonstrations, which were largely against Russia. France came in second and there were hardly any at all against Serbia.

Few people believe that Serbia would hardly have taken the attitude she has if Russia had not promised to support her.

The day began with a slump on the Boerse, which soon developed into a panic. In a short time there were enormous losses. After intermeddling Electric fell 35 points yesterday and 40 to-day. Hansa Shipping securities dropped 12, North German Lloyd 10, and these de-



EUROPE DIVIDED INTO TWO ARMED CAMPS EACH READY TO SPRING AT THE OTHER

THE above map gives a good idea how the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany and Italy) would be pitted against the Triple Entente (Russia, France and Great Britain) if the strained relations between Austria and Serbia should result in a general European war.

Spain, it is believed, would hold aloof, as would Switzerland and the Scandinavian nations. Belgium and Holland, however, would be directly affected by a European conflict, and the former at least would be expected to throw in its lot with the Triple Entente.

In the Balkan peninsula a serious situation presents itself. Greece, no doubt, would join its ally of the second Balkan war. Bulgaria, seeking revenge for its defeats, no doubt would turn against Serbia while Rumania would oppose any

move on the part of Bulgaria. The Turks, it is felt, could not be kept out of such a struggle.

If any faith can be placed in the figures which follow, computed according to the latest statistics available, the Triple Entente can muster a larger body of troops than the Triple Alliance—8,972,615, against 8,903,150. It must be remembered, however, that Italy's army is problematical, while the figures given for Russia include her large Asiatic army, which could not at once be placed in a European conflict.

The naval figures given do not include scout cruisers or the lesser miscellaneous ships of the several fleets. Austria has six monitors in its flotilla on the Danube and two more building for the same service. The naval figures are for May 1, 1913. Many of the ships included as "building" have since been put in commission.

Armies and Navies of Europe at a Glance

Nation	Army	Navy	Nation	Army	Navy
Austria	Peace footing... 424,258 War footing... 820,000	Superdreadnoughts... 0 Dreadnoughts... 2 Other battleships... 14 Armored cruisers... 5 Cruisers... 5 Destroyers... 18 Torpedo boats... 63 Submarines... 8	Russia	Peace footing... 1,384,000 War footing... 5,400,000	Superdreadnoughts... 0 Dreadnoughts... 7 Other battleships... 13 Armored cruisers... 8 Cruisers... 8 Destroyers... 85 Torpedo boats... 42 Submarines... 31
Germany	Peace footing... 791,062 War footing... 1,450,000	Superdreadnoughts... 0 Dreadnoughts... 17 Other battleships... 30 Armored cruisers... 9 Cruisers... 37 Destroyers... 141 Torpedo boats... 47 Submarines... 27	France	Peace footing... 645,328 War footing... 2,500,000	Superdreadnoughts... 8 Dreadnoughts... 2 Other battleships... 27 Armored cruisers... 22 Cruisers... 15 Destroyers... 84 Torpedo boats... 324 Submarines... 78
Italy	Peace footing... 304,610 War footing... 3,433,150	Superdreadnoughts... 308 Dreadnoughts... 4 Other battleships... 11 Armored cruisers... 10 Cruisers... 13 Destroyers... 32 Torpedo boats... 97 Submarines... 18	Great Britain	Peace footing... 430,806 War footing... 1,072,615	Superdreadnoughts... 13 Dreadnoughts... 16 Other battleships... 48 Armored cruisers... 13 Cruisers... 72 Destroyers... 215 Torpedo boats... 118 Submarines... 77
Triple Alliance	War footing... 8,903,150	612	123	War footing... 8,972,615	1340
Peace footing... 3,617,747			War footing... 401,000		
			Servia		

she will comply with the former's terms. It is not probable that Serbia will do this.

It is believed that Austria on the outbreak of hostilities will occupy the Serbian capital, the evacuation of which began at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Despatches from Cetinje, Montenegro, say that Austrian troops are on the move in the vicinity of Ragusa, Dalmatia, and that twenty-two Austrian warships have assembled in the harbor of Cattaro. The latter movements are interpreted to mean that if Austria goes to war with Serbia she will attempt to seize Mount Lovchen, overlooking Cattaro.

PARIS CROWDS EXCITED.

Royalists and Republicans Fight on Boulevards.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, July 25 (Sunday).—The Cabinet held a meeting to consider the Austro-Serbian situation last night and another meeting has been summoned for this morning, when it is expected that all the members will be present.

There were turbulent scenes on the boulevards last night. Crowds gathered around the newspaper offices and read the bulletins telling of the developments in the Austro-Serbian trouble. Shouts of "Vive l'Armee" and "a bas Berlin" came from the royalists, but they were drowned by shouts and emphasized by blows from followers of the republic.

The cafes were invaded by the manifestants and auto buses were surrounded and their passengers compelled to alight to make room for the demonstrators. The police finally broke up the surging masses of trouble makers.

The visit of Baron von Schoen, the German ambassador to the Foreign Office on Friday, when he told France in effect to keep her hands off the Austro-Serbian trouble, is the theme of conversation in political and diplomatic circles.

The visit of the German envoy is regarded in a grave light, as it is interpreted as meaning that Germany desired to impress France with the idea that she

was supporting Austria and that France should understand that this was not a mere diplomatic bluff. It is pointed out also that the Russian and British Foreign Offices did not receive any visit from the respective German ambassadors at these capitals, France alone being singled out. This is regarded as a doubtful compliment.

MANY HAD HOPE OF PEACE.
Serbia's Request for Extension of Time Was Regarded Hopefully.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, July 25.—Despatches from Belgrade early to-day said that the Serbian Cabinet had asked for an extension of the time limit on Austria's ultimatum. This was taken to mean that the latest European war scare would pass as have many others.

The Serbian Cabinet in asking for the extension announced that the Serbian Parliament had been summoned in an extraordinary session and would meet on Sunday to consider the situation. This had no effect on Austria, which insisted on compliance with her demands.

This action by Serbia is not in accord with the general sentiment of the people who, according to some reports from Belgrade, were clamoring for the Government to face the peril of destruction rather than yield to Austria. The newspapers of Belgrade were divided in their comments, some of them demanding the refusal of the demands, while others urged that they be complied with but that Serbia protest against the Austrian position.

The indications early in the afternoon were that Russia was prepared to go to any extreme rather than permit the downfall of Serbia. Several newspapers which appeared to-day for the first time since the general strike began early this week demanded the immediate mobilization of the Russian army on the Austrian frontier. The *Bourse Gazette* declared that Russia "cannot for a moment tolerate an attack on Serbia or on Serbian independence." The paper added that Russia,

while not anxious for war, "will not flinch from armed intervention to protect the Slavs from German fury."

All reports from Vienna agreed that confidence was felt there that Serbia would yield to the demands of Austria. The Boerse showed marked strength when the report was circulated that Serbia had decided to submit. Many patriotic demonstrations were held during the day, but the people showed no signs of nervousness. Preparations for war were continued, but the Government refused to give out any information as to what these measures were.

There was no surprise over Russia's announcement that the Czar's Government was "seriously preoccupied" by the Austrian ultimatum. It was inferred from this announcement that Russia intended to prevent the localization of a possible war between Austria and Serbia at all costs.

Reports from Belgrade received in Vienna as to the attitude of the Serbian Government were contradictory. The Serbian officers were said to regard the conditions laid down by Austria as dishonorable, but the better class of Serbians were inclined to think that Serbia could not stand a third war in so short a time. A rumor also reached Vienna that King Peter of Serbia, who is at a summer resort for the benefit of his health, had abdicated, but this rumor was not confirmed from any other source.

The Exchange Telegraph Company had a report from Vienna that a rumor had reached that place that the Serbian Government was making preparations to evacuate Belgrade, the capital. It was also said that many of the Serbian troops had left Belgrade, as that city was considered untenable, and were retiring toward the south. These reports from Vienna may be regarded as negligible, as the wildest rumors have been emanating from that capital for some time.

The war scare demoralized the London and continental markets and many of the bourses were in a demoralized condition. In London there was a break in prices of from 1 to 3 points. The Paris Boerse